The Literary World.

The times everywhere seem to have been unfaverable for literature, and no means for many years has produced so few noticeable books as the last-in Europe the war has had a depressing influence, and the pressus of Paris and London have furnished comparatively few books except on subjects connected with Russia, Turkey, and the Eastern question. In this country, publishers have undertaken very little during the last six months. The only books which have had a very lurge sale in that period are the memoirs of P. T. Barnum, Horace Greeley, Chevalier Wikoff, and a sister of N. P. The Literary World. seley, Chevalier Wikoff, and a sister of N. P. Willis, who, under the title of "Ruth Hall," has willin, who, index site that of which had, had aerved up the domestic privacies of her family. Literature has been dishonored, for a temporary advantage, by a few publishers who have reserted to the George Robbins style of advertising. No respectable author would regard any increase of his income as a compensation for the adignified manner in which many works are now brought before the public. The value of advertising may be injured by its abuse, and experience wil on teach people to avoid works issued from house by whose advertisements they have once been taken in. The effect, thus far, has been to secure for many miserable novels, like the anti-slavery stomy of "Ida May," for example, a sale until recently litegether unparalleled. No work by Scott, Balwer, Geoper, or any of the great masters of fiction, was ever half so "successful," to use the language of the wade, as this dull and common place affair, by a maiden lady of Portland, now residing in bridge, near Boston. Nor has any production of Miss Sedgwick, Mrs. Kirkland, Miss McIntosh, or Margaret Fuller, ever sold as well as Mrs. Anne L. Stephens's "Fashion and Famine," the "Letters of Jonathan Slick, of Slickville," or Mrs. Farrington's "Fern Leaves." This absurd advertising sys tem is beginning to be understood. It is not suitable for the class of people whe buy books. It will

de better for Perham's Gifts.

The lovers of good books will be delighted to learn that our great historian, Mr. Prescott, has at length completed the important work which, for ten years, has occupied so much of his attention - The History of the Reign of Philip the Second : the history of be beginning of the decline, as his "Ferdinand and Isabella" was of the end of the rise, of the great ness of the Spanish monarchy. Inheriting the vast possessions and powers of his father, Charles the Fifth, Philip devoted his best energies to the suppression of the Protestant religion, alleging that he had rather be without subjects than be a King of England, who was far less bigoted and more merci-ful than himself. Mr. Chandler's speech denying the comporal supremacy of the Pope is not very happily Mustrated by the fact that his Holiness invested Philip with the sovereignty of Ireland when Elizabetn established Protestantism in her dominionsof course, releasing the Irish, by a bull, from their allegiance to her. No age before the rise of Napo bon was so prolific of remarkable personages as that of this celebrated monarch, whose own character was one demanding for its proper exhibition the finest and highest qualities of historical criticism. Mr. Prescott will be found equal to the difficult duty he has undertaken. It has been his bappy distin tion, hitherto, that, upon whatever subjects he has written, his works have at once taken a just and enduring precedence of all others. His new performance will merit and command the extraordinary success of his histories of Ferdinand and Isabella Mexico, and Peru, and will be an additional justifi cation of the judgment of Humboldt, that he is the greatest of all living historians. The materials for is he has drawn from the principal archives and private libraries of Europe, especially in Spain, where the libraries of the descendants of the old statesmen of Philip the Second have been thrown open to him. They amount to nearly ten thousand felie pages of manuscripts, besides everything o nce that has been ever printed on the subpect and the period. We learn that the work will be in three volumes, and that the first is already tereoty; ed; so that the whole may be expected from the publishers during the spring.

Washington Irving will give us, through his whisher, this week, a new and charming miscelany, under the title of Wolfert's Roost. Its character, perhaps, may be best described by saying that It is a second "Sketch Book." It will be recolled ad that nearly fifteen years ago -before Mr. Irving's appointment as Minister to Spain-he was underod to be industriously engaged upon a Life of Washington. We are happy to state that this work is now nearly finished, and that it will be immediately given to the press. It cannot be said the her of his Country has, thus far, been emimently fortunate in his biographers. Mar-hall and Sparks are able, and must ever rank high as authori ties; but, with all their merits, they are heavy to a degree which renders the reading of them anything mather than a pleasant pastime. Mr. Irving will esman, "first in war and first in peace," but a portraiture of the man who was "first in the hearts of his countrymen." This work, indeed, will be a delight for the young and the old, as fascinating a a romance, but as carefully considered, with re spect to truth and justice, as can be demanded by the most judicial reader. It will be in three large volumes.

Undoubtedly one of the most accomplished, honorable and altogether respectable public characters this untry has ever produced was the late Mr. Heary Wheaton, whose long and distinguished career as a diplomatist is not less favorably known among man than his masterly works illustrative the laws of nations among scholars. These elaborate productions, which have been everywhere recognized as of the highest authority, from the period of their first publication, together with his "Inquiry as to the Right of Search," his "History of the Northmen" (entirely re-written and greatly enlarged a short time before his death), and all his other historical, judicial, literary and miscellaneous writings are soon to appear, under the title of his Complete Works, with a Memoir, by his friend Mr. William Beach Lawrence, than whom no man is more competent, from his personal intimacy and similarly various and thorough scholarship, to do him the fullest justice. We understand that Mr. Lawrence has consented to read a paper on the life, labors and character of Mr. Wheaton at the next meeting of the New York Historical Society.

The first and tenth volumes of The Works of John Adams, completing the series, are in press, and will be issued together during the spring. Mr. Charles Prancis Adams, by whom they are edite!, rable manner, so that we cannot help feeling some regret that he has decided not to proceed immedistely with the preparation for the press of th voluminous writings of his father, John Quincy Adams, which will never be sought after with as much avidity or have as powerful an influ ence as if published now, while so many of his contemporaries are living, and the controversies in which he mingled still agitate the public mind.

The danger of leaving such important duties to be performed by incompetent persons is shown in the manner in which the Works of Jefferson have just been edited by a Professor Washington, of Vieginia. Prof. W. secured the job of editing the various and extensive correspondence and other writings of the founder of the democratic party, and received from the Department of State all his MSS., amounting to between forty and fifty thousand papers, written by him or addressed to him, from which, in the opinion of Mr. Webster, who had examined them, as many as would make twenty octavo voington selected, with the six volumes previously published, comprising Randolph's edition of the xrrespondence, and the "Notes on Virginia," and

what he supposed to be the existing public senti-ment of Virginia. Thus, historically, and for nearly all practical purposes, his compilation is nearly use-less. Nobody cares what are Professor Washington's notions of public affairs, but it is frequently of the utmost importance to know what were Mr. Jeffer. son's. Professor Washington does not approve the sentiments disclosed in Mr. Jefferson's celebrated letter to Governor Coles on always, and therefore etter to Governor Coles on slavery, and therefore omits it from his "Complete Works." When we have occasion to refer to it we are unwilling to wade through a file of the National Intelligencer or some other journal to find it, especially after the govern-ment has paid a most extravagant price for editing and printing all the works of Mr. Jefferson. But besides this, an examination of these volumes for

Bacourt	is spelled	Becourt;
Colles		Coles;
Duffef	44	Dubief;
Manpers	40	Mannus;
McMarton	66	M'Matron;
Queenay	**	Quernay;
Carey	60	Corey;
Skidmore	**	Skidman;
Jaudennes	44	Jandens;
Arnoux	46	Arnold and Arna
D'Anville	**	D'Auville;
Houdetot	- 11	Handelot:
Stiles	**	Style:
Rouerie	"	Reverie and Roue
Rochefoucauld	44	Rouchsfoucault;
Wadsworth	**	Wardsworth:

Mae, Mc and M' are all printed alike, M', (accord ing to the volgar custom of marking an elision with a turned comma instead of an apostrophe-introduced originally, perhaps, by some compositor "out of sorts," and never allowable). A great many names we cannot recognize as belonging to anybody with whom Jefferson corresponded, or of whom he wrote; and this carelessness being evinced in regard to proper names, what assurance can be felt as to rectness of other parts of the text?

The Lafe of Napoleon Bonaparte, by Mr. Abbott, which has so long been a principal attraction of Harper's Magazine, is now concluded, and will soon be re issued in a handsome three volume edition, profusely illustrated. The character of this ex tremely popular production is too well known to need description. Mr. Abbott, recognizing the ex-traordinary interest so universally felt in the character of his hero, has attempted to illustrate his career with a particularity of personal detail as minute as that displayed in Boawell's incomparable memoirs of Johnson, and the result is a work, which for dramatic effectiveness, is perhaps unparalleled in the whole range of historical biography.

That no other subject has so strong a hold upon the feelings of the American people is evident from the great number of books which are successfully published here on Napoleon and the celebrated men whose importance was derived from their asso ciation with him. A quarter of a million volumes a year scarcely supply the demand, and none are popular except such as present a favorable view of Napoleon's character. We are to have this week a reprint of Las Cases' famous Life, Exile and Con versations of the Emperor, in four volumes—the earlier American editions of these fascinating memoirs baving long been out of print. Of all the works relating to Napoleon by his personal friends and associates, this is the best and most important.

The Rev. Alexander Grozart, of Edinburg, has been some time in this country collecting materials for a life of Jonathan Edwards. It might have been supposed that among the theologians and metaphysicians of New England, some one equal to the task would have undertaken this work. The "Life of Edwards," by Dr. Sereno Dwight, was too heavy, and in no respect altogether satisfactory. There was a rumor some years ago that the Rev. Dr. Park contemplated such a performance. It is to be regret ted that he has not executed it.

At length, half a century after such a collection was first announced, we are to have the Memoirs, Correspondence and Writings of Joel Barlow, in several stout octavos. The author of "The Colum biad" was a capital letter writer, and some of his political essays have great force and elegance.

It will be recollected that among the passengers lest in the Arctic steamer was Professor Henry Reed, of the University of Pennsylvania. He was a gentleman of singular refinement, in personal appearance, in feelings, manners, and culture; and few of his contemporaries, at home or abroad, ex-celled him in catholicity of taste, or breadta or the roughness of elegant scholarship. We are glad to learn that his brother, the Hon. Wm. B. Reed, has concluded to publish a collection of his works. The first volume, we understand, will contain his systematic Lectures on English Literature, which we have heard of as remarkable for acute but genial criticism and billiant characterization, especially of essayists and poets. Another will be on English ry, as illustrated by Shakspeare's dramas, from King Lear to King Henry VIII. and the Reformation. Another will embrace discussions of Modern History generally. We hope the editor will a id to these a respondence. No american, probably, had personal and friendly relations with a larger number of eminent literary men. All those volumes will be interesting and creditable to American literature.

Nearly two years ago the friends of Mr. Horace Binney Wallace, of Philadelphia, were startled by intelligence of his sudden death, in Paris. He was but thirty five years of age, yet he had already gained an extended reputation as a writer on the law, and in the select circle in which he was best known it was not doubted that he would acquire a far higher fame in literature and philosophy. Indeed, it was believed by some that he was incom-parably the greatest genius this country had pro-duced; and Daniel Webster, in remarking that "although the development of noble characters had always been with him a favorite and frequent study, he doubted whether history could furnish an example of such extraordinary intelligence as universal accomplishment at so early a period in universal accomplianment at so early a period in life," but expressed the estimation in which Mr. Wallace's powers were held by those who were ad mitted to his intimate conversation. Wherever he went among the great thinkers of Europe, he left the same impression of his capacities, mingled with a most affectionate respect for his character; and Auguste Comte, "the Bacon of the nineteenth ceutury," says of him in the preface to his "Systems de Politique Positive," "I do not exaggerate bis merits in ranking him the equal of the greatest American statesmen." The loss of such a character was justly regarded as a national calamity, and by his friends was felt the more keenly, because his lif had thus far been one of preparation, and he had left but little to justify to strangers the praises which they themselves knew were due to him. De-Herman Hooker, of Philadelphia, has published a volume of his essays, under the title of Art, Scenery and Philosophy in Europe: being Fragments from the Portfolio of Horace Binney Wallace-and in this will be found such illustrations of his genius as will make every reader a mourner for him. The essays on art are evidently but rough drafts of portions of a work Mr. Wallace intended to prepare on that subject; but they are full of profound refisc-tions and original and striking ideas, clothed in a style alike terse, perspicuous and splendid, enriched with the best graces of learning and imagination. Among the discussions occasioned by Dr. Edward Beecher's remarkable "Conflict of the Ages," none

probably will be more carefully studied by theologians and philosophers than one soon to be published by Mr. Henry James on "The Nature of Evil." Mr. James is incontestibly one of the ablest metaphy-sical writer now living in the United States. He has been described as "an infidel with a leaning toward Swedenborgianism," but would probably not admit the justice of such a characterization. His pre-vious works have not furnished any very exact statement of his religious belief, but it is promised that in this it shall be presented in a systematic "The Stateman's Manual," snough for aine volumes, form. All who know him are prepared to expect in everything by hir. Jefferson that did not in everything he publishes not only a vigorous alogrouphly agree with his own poculiar notions, or quence and a predigal richness of illustration, but

the advocacy of ideas cherished with equal einestity

Professor Taylor Lowis has in press a treat's) on "The Six Days of Creation," in which he vindicates the sacred history against all essentific or industry theories of the earth, and debates, incidentally, the habitability of other worlds. The old sentimental novel, entitled "The Coquette,

The old sentimental novel, entitled "The Coquette, or the History of Eliza Wharton," has been republished in Boston, with a "Historical Preface, including a Mamoir of the Author," which is one of the most affected, ridiculous and unintelligible pieces of writing that has appeared for some time. The opening sentence is characteristic: "He who waits beside the folded gates of mystery, over which float forever the impurpled varous of the next." we are forever the impurpled vapors of the past," we are informed, "should stand with girded loins, and white, unshodden feet." To wash one's feet is doubtless a frequent duty, but it was not especially necessary to the revelation of all the mystery that bas existed about this novel. It has been no secret for half a century, that it was written by Mrs. Hannah Foster, wife of the Rev. John Foster, D. D. of Brighton, Massachusetts; that the real name of the heroine was Elizabeth Whitman, daughter of a clergyman of Hartford, Connecticut, and that the devil of the piece was the celebrated Pierrepont cousin of Aaron Burr. The editor of this new edition gives us little further information of any importance on the subject. A portrait is prefixed to the volume, purporting to be a veritable hieness of Eliza Wharton, though in the historical preface it is referred to as engraved from an original paintveriest tyro can perceive from its style that the pic-ture was painted since 1830. It is perhaps an old antual plate. The editor says an ancestor of ElizaWnar-ton "removed to, and died in, Hadley, January 30, 1662." Is it meant that he removed and died the same day? She says, also, that " the Coquette took leace, in time, of all American roman but " The Foresters," by Dr. Belknap, " The Alge rice Captive," by Royal Tyler, "Charlotte Temple," by Mrs. Rowson, and half a dozen others, had been previously published. The greater part of the "his torical preface" is rigmarcle, but the story itself exhibits considerable eleverness in its way, and is decidedly superior to the larger portion of the papalar novels by women which have been written in th

last few years.

James Russell Lowell's lectures on the British poets, now being delivered in Boston, before the Lowell Institute, are deservedly praised as the finest things he has done in prose. They will probably soon be published in a volume.

The Poems of Alice Carey, which form the last volume issued of Ticknor's American Poets, is im-measurably superior to any collection of poems ever before published by an American woman. If Miss Carey is not the finest poet of her sex now living in the world, the orly one deserving a comparison with her is Mrs. Barrett Browning. The Westminster Review says: "No other American weman has evinced as much genius, in prose or verse, as Alice Carey;" the North American Repowers of imagination." If she were not our country woman, it is likely that this would be the common de cision of persons among us pretending to criticism. Certainly it would be difficult for any one to point out in all the literature of the English language for the last half dozen years, as much genuine postry as is contained in Miss Carey's "Maiden of Tiascale," (a piece about as long as Alexander Smith's "Life ma,") which appears for the first time in this new collection of her works. That the readers of poetry generally appreciate justly Miss Carey's s evident from the large sale of her works

The Misses Warner, one of whom is so well known as the authoress of "The Wide Wide Work!" and the other as the writer of "Doilars and Couts," have ca h a new novel in press.

Miss Maria Cummings, of Massachusetts, whose

"Lamplighter" has had a larger popularity than any novel of modern times except "Uncle Tom's Cabin," has a new work in preparation. She is passing the winter in New York.

Considerable interest has been excited by the an nouncement of the early publication by the Rev. Dr-Magcon, of the work upon which he has been so long engaged, on Christian art, and many valuable materials for which were collected by him during his recent visit to the Old World. The illustrations of the book will be taken from original water color drawings from the pencils of some of the most distinguished living artists, as well as from copies of the old masters.
With these aids, and the truits of the vast historical research which Dr. Magoon has brought to bear on the subject, he will be enabled to present the public with one of the most complete and valuable works in connection with Christian a t. that has emanated from the pen of any writer. The subject merits being treated independently, and not as merely collateral to others, and the Doctor will have the merit portance to which it is entitled.

Literature as well as society has sustained a loss in the death of the late amiable and accomplished John W. Francis, Jr., eldest son of the venera ble and distinguished Dr. Francis of this city. Mr Francis was only twenty-two years of age, but had the appearance of a man of thirty. He had soquired a thorough mastery of five languages, with an inferior knowledge of others, and was largely acquainted with good literature and the fine arts. His few contributions to our periodical literature were marked by excellent sense and by refinement of feeling. In two weeks he was to have been admitted a Doctor of Medicine, and his severe application to professional studies, and exposure to the weather in visiting the sick poor, brought on a typhus fever, which ended fatally in a few days. It was characteristic or him that he secretly expended a large portion of his liberal allowance of money in alleviations of the sufferings of the poor. It has been accertained that on receiving a considerable sum just before the last Christmas, he filled a carriage with turkeys, and passed an evening in distributing them among the poor and deserving families with whom he had become acquainted in the course of his benevolent medical practice.

NEWS PROM LIBERIA .- We have received our NEWS PROM LIBERIA.—We have received our flee of Monrovia papers to the 16th of November.

We perceive that Liberia is making due progress in at least one of the arts of civilization. The Monrovia Herald informs us that at no period in the history of the colony has there been manifested so strong a tendency among the people to discuss politics, and to form party combinations, as at the present time. An opposition has been raised to the re-election of Fresident Roberts, who is a whig; but the opposition party seem to have assumed no definite form or name, and to have laid down no distinctive platform of principles. It is intimated that President Roberts will not be a candidate for a fifth re-election.

to have assumed no definite form or name, and to have laid down no distinctive platform of principles. It is intimated that President Roberts will not be a candidate for a fifth re-election.

The corner stone of a new Episcopal church, to be called "Trinity," was laid at Monrovia on the 30th of October, by Kev. Alexander Urunmell, B. S. The exercises are described as being very interesting, and the address of Rev. Mr. Crummell as being able and impressive. The church is to be of stone, 101 by 59 feet, and larger than any other church in the republic.

The last advices from the Gold Coast were that Accra was in a state of revolt, and that the natives had made an attack upon Christenburg Fort, (a portion of the coast purchased from the Danes by the English government some years ago.) They were repulsed with great loss, the town having been completely destroyed by the guns of the fortress and shells from the British ship Scourge, which was on the coast. The town of Abadie, to the leeward, was also reduced to ashes by rockets from the Saourge.

The Heberia Herafd urges legislative action to suppress the traffic in liquor in that republic, and to check the introduction into that community of this prolific source of poverty, misery and crims.

A scardity of foreign provisions prevailed in the market of Monrovia.

The schooner T. L. Randall, 35 tons, the "largest and finest vessel ever built in Liberia," was launched at Monrovia on the 38th of October, in presence of a large gathering of people of both serves. She belongs to Hoo. D. B. Warner, who gave a splendid entertainment on board, after the launch, to fify invited guests. The Liberia; here was a palpable and pleasing evidence of our advancement. We have sellom witnessed a more interesting spectacle in Liberia; here was a palpable and pleasing evidence of our advancement. We hope that the example and ancess of Mr. Warner will stimulate our citisons generally to perform, in their respective spheres, noble and increased in the productions of our country, ander the

UNITED STATES STRANSHIP SAVANNAH, RIO DE JAMBINO, Dec. 13, 1864.

RIO DE JAMERSO, De: 13, 1854.

Trip of the United States Steamship Savannah to
Montevideo—The Bainbridge Thera. Return to
Rio—Arrival of the Steamship Independence—Os'
lebration of the Emperor's Birthday—Rio Theatricale—War Shape in Port—The Weather, &c.
We left this port for Montevideo on the 18th of
September, where we arrived after a very cold and unpleasant run of eleven days. The Bainbridge was there when we got in; all her officers and erew well. Target firing, and other evolutions common to a man-of-war, occupied our time at the " Mount," and seldom, if ever, were better marksmen exercised in that cheerless harbor. We left there for this "fair-est of Southern cities," on the 11th of November, expecting to find here on our arrival the Relief, the Independence, the St. Lawrence, and ever-so-many more Americanos, which rumor asserted were auxment none of them could any where he seen when we came in, not even our storeship, to whose coming we looked with flourishing expectations for all kinds of news, particularly, especially, and princi-pally, for official documents relative to the "raise

of pay."
Our first care was to paint our pretty ship, and make her look—as she alwas does—the handsomest eraft around. We had just got over the fuss and trouble common to ships just from sea, when, on the 28th, the razee Independence sailed gallantly in, and set the folks here a staring, as her war dogs howled out a salute to our Commodere, in deference to whose seniority Com. Mervin lowered his blue penant and boisted the red. The Independence made the and boisted the red. The Independence made the passage in fifty days, but did not, as your reporter in the Hemallo seme time ago anti-sipated she would, visit Greytown, or any other port, since she left the United States. She strained herself considerably during the voyage, and surung a leak, which called for frequent action of the pumps. But is now having all nor defects overhauled and repaired, and will sail for the Panific carly in January.

during the voyage, and spring a sale, want cause for frequent action of the pumps. She is now having all her defects overhauted and repaired, and will sail for the Pacific carly in January.

In size, strongth, and acknowledged celebrity, the Lidependence is undoubtedly superior to our ship; but for comfort, convenience, present appearance and condition, the Savannah is second to no vessel in the navy. To these attainments I might add the possession of officers as the service can produce.

The United States sloop of war John Adams arrived here on the 9th of this minth, having made the very good passage of forty-two days. She is in fine condition, and will sail for the Pacific in a few weeks. She has en board, it is said, the best crew that left the States this year.

There is nothing new in Rio. Holidays and religious processions are as numerous as ever. The

There is nothing new in 160. Holidays and religious processions are as numerous as ever. The Emperer's birthday was celebrated in the most imposing manner, on the 2d. Besides the usual firing of ships and forts, there salutes of twenty-one gans, were fired in Palace square, between each of which a volley of muskets, numbering about 5,000, was discharged in rolling order.

The theaters are dull. A Sr. Joan Castan has been playing a round of Snakunearan characters at the

The theatres are dull. A Sr. Joso Caetaun has been playing a round of Shakspearean characters at the Santa Theresa. He takes his benefit on the 14th, as the hero in a Portuguese version of "Psul and Virginia." At the St. Pedro de Alcantara there is auther French candidate for popularity, a Mile. Hortense Arago. She appeared on the 12th in a three act drams, "A Gargalhada."

The periodical venders are selling a large lithograph representation of the United States steamer Massachusetts in a terrific gale off Rio, by which ahwas dismested and seriousy injured, early in October. The storeship Reliaf is now out nearly eighty days, and there is no sign of her asyet. Considerable anxiety prevails here lest she might have met some catastrophe.

There are, amongst other men-of-war, five flag sings in harbor now. American—Savannah, Com.

mies in harbor now. American—Savannah, Com. Salter; Independence, Com. Mervin. British—Inde-fatigable, Ad. Joinson. French—Andromode, Ad. Dulson, and a Brazilian Commodore ship, the Con-

We are all well, and, though the weather is ex-tremely hot, in fine spirits. My next, I guess, shall be from Montevideo. EDROP.

OUR MO PARA CORRESPNIENCE. ISLES DES POURBAS, RIO PARA, Dec. 4, 1854.

Proposed Trip up the Amazon—Young America on its Travels—Something Good for the Herald. Some two weeks since we formed a trio in Para o try a trip up the Amezon, from its mouth to not within a limit of five thousand miles; and as we are all "gentlemen of leisure," (I wish I could add fortune,) we have pledged ourselves to devote three years to the excursion, sickness or death not interfering. Furthermore, it has been resolved that THE NEW YORK HERALD shall be the only recipient of our "sayings and doings," seeings and believings that we are down on "moranti; notions," but shall "a plain, unvarnished tale deliver." That our scientific scribe, when not ergaged unravelling the mysterious secretion of the milk in the cocoanut, or other pursuits equally profound, shall scratch down a hint "now and then" on the mineral, botanical, or agricultural resources of the country, "is and about that lot" known as "the Valley of the Amazon."

Our conveyance is a thirty-two foot iron life boat, with nine feet beam, decked over, with a fine cabin, schooner rigged, built and fitted up in the most beautiful style, and sent out to me in a vessel by James Francis of world renown. She is capable of carrying twelve tons; and some of your yachtmen may inquire if the ida sails, which I shall modestly answer by asying that she has sailed some. What she will do bereafter remains to be seen. Our party consists of Don Julen, scientific man of the mess, and enthusiastic on every schject save the Amazon. The Don is also a real Yorker—a knowing nothing at all about it, he says; thinks, however, that the title will sound better than plain David amongst the ladies; and as I promised not to expose him, I wont. Ned Daiy, who, coming from the Riue law State, and consequently is never profane, goes with us in quest of birds, animals and repules, which he says are to be stuffed—the Don's eyes expand, and he inquires into whom. Our pliot is an American, and declares that be has caught fish in every fathom of waver in both rivers, for the past thirty years (here Ntd accuses the pis-ator of prevarication;) scidom speaks without flaishing the sentedce with grog or sleep—a large share of each he takes whenever he can get it—your humble correspondent and a crew of three lindian boys complete "our party," for the present; and with this set, we arrived at this place, thirty miles from Para, yesterday noon, beating sgainst a strong wind twelve hours out of twenty-four, for two days, with tide against us part of the time.

We ale, of course, on our way first to the Atlantic Ocean, when, doubling the point of Magori, (of which, anon.) we shall find curselves in the Amazon, that grand father of waters. In the meantime, I shall furnish you with what the world has never before been furnished with, an accurate account of the two separate mouths of the Para and Amazon rivers. It is my intention to write you monthly, or least time, and use every possible means to make these communications regu'ar. They shall contain names of rivers, towns, vilages and ssiands, channels, their courses and soundings, in suite of the jealousy of the gover most beautiful style, and sent out to me in a vess el by James Francis of world renown. She is capable of

MARKYS.

KINGSTON, Ja., Jan 18.— Butter—200 kegs American soid at 11d.; Halifax is worth 13d. Beef is held at 52s. Bread—25c barrels Watson's crackers sold at 32s., and 194 bbls. pitot bread at 30s. A small tot of New York bread has been moved at a trife under. Cornmeal—Late arrivals to the extent of 400 bbls. have gone off readily at 27s. Candles—All the recent receipts to the extent of nearly 3,000 boxes, have been placed at 11 kd. Hale's patent sperm commands is. 4d. Corn 11s. to 11s. 6d. per bag. Codfish—Prices have receded in consequence of numerous arrivals. There are now on sale equal to six cargoes, one of which is from Newfoundland. Cheese moves allowly at 14d. Flour—A parcel of 296 bbls. brought, on arrival, 50s. 500 bbls. realised at auction 49s.; and a lot of 1,100 Howard street and City Mills, has been sold at a price not to transpire—supposed 48s. 6d. Herrings—The very large arrivals have caused a decline in price, which may now be quoted at 12s. and there are in the hands of consigness some 1,500 bbls. unsold. Hams—4t0 American prime were taken at 84d. a 9d. Lard—Several hundred kegs have been sold at 3d, a 5d, but the latter figure is not now procurable. Stock large-Umber—W. P. is at £5 10s. to £6 for good. Large W. C. shingles at 24s.; R. O. and W. O. staves £14 a £17 respectively. Macherel—The stock is excessive, and prices have falles in consequence. 30s. has been accepted for medium in cargo. Two small lots of large No. 3 rold at

38s. a 48s. There is a larce quantity of medium on hand, and a further decline is likely. Oil—Recent large arrivals have caused a codine to is. 8d. Fork—Moss dall at 12s. a 7ds. 7 fest. Rice—A speculator has nearly cleared the market of Bengal at 18s. 3d. a 19s. 3d.; Patna is worth 23s. Rum ds. 4d. a 4s. 2d. for exportation. A lot of vary superior old (30 puns.) sommanded 6s. 6d. for island consumption. Salmon 96s. to 190s. for No. 1. No. 3 has been sold at 30s. Salt—Large sales have been made at 7s. 3d. a 8s. per sack; 8s. 6d. has been obtained for some to arrive. Coarse salt'is scarce, and worth 10s. a 11s. Scap is very dull. Tobacco—Cavendish is at 9d. and bales at 54s.

HAVANA, Jau. 25, 1855. Movements of Steamers—The Annexation Fizzle— The Royal Lottery Prizes—A Cuban View of Boulés Resignation—The Spanish Atlantic Steam Company—The Weather—A Newspaper Proce

Cutor.

The steamer Crescent City arrived out late on the evening of the 23d, and left yesterday morning for New Orleans, taking the passengers from California, belonging to the Southwest and Western States, brought to this port by the George Law. The El Dorado will probably leave for Aspinwall this morning, as advertised by the agents of the line, and the resumed connection will be more perfect for some time to come than has been possible to reach with the old and worn out Falcon, whose wing is weary. The Falcon will have some repairs to her machinery, and be ready to attempt the voyage to New York in

the course of a week.

Our Prensa and other papers will be filling our intelligence this week with the astounding news that the dream of Ouban amexation has faded from the minds of United States politicians; that it will

be an more the hobby on which to ride into office, and that the speculators will have to pooket their losses as best they may. They will calculate also upon it for the commission of new aggressions upon American commerce and American citizens, as they flid immunity from punishment, the which weshall not have to wait many weeks the verification.

The royal lottery was drawn on the moreing of the 23d, throwing the best fortune to the following numbers:—9,860 for \$60,000, which ticket was sold in the city of Hanava, and in divided among severa! 23,783 cotitled to \$20,000; 23,541 to \$16,000, and \$6,25 to \$8,000, all sold in our city offices, but they may have been purchased by strangers temporarily residing here; three prizes of \$2,000 each, to numbers 7,248, 12,294 and 13,826; ten prizes of one thousand dolars each, to the numbers 4,755, 9,370, 10,944, 11,100, 11,1014, 13,538, 13,538, 14,017, 18,738, 22,925. This institution is perhaps as serious a tax as we have upon the industry of the country, as everybody born in Cuba's tanght from infancy to play in the royal lottery; tickets or pieces of tickets are purchased by the laborers, artisans, and the potor as well as the wealthy, who have no love for anything but accumulation. The revence derived is appropriated to royal expenses, which never return in bleasings to the people.

The relief of Mr. Soulé at Madrid is considered here as a Spanish tirumph over the United States, and I hear grave men of reventy years declare that fear of war with Spain and the pricking of Spanish atcel, has been the cause of the sudden revolution in the Pierce policy. They presume also that the propensious idea of holding Spain to account for wrongs done to our commerce or our citizens will be entitely abandonced, and they are probably right. The sag started mighty fierce in his inaugural, but he had not bottom for four miles.

The stramer Isabel is reported in good condition for her return voyage, and will kave this moraling at 7 o'co's. They prish the substitute of the prepared by an a

Thanks for papers from 11th.
I hand you continued files.

The Brooklyn City Hospital-Completion of the Southern Wing.

The City Hospital was thrown open for the inspection of the public on Thursday afternoon, the occasion being the inauguration of the southern wing of the building, which has just been completed and ready to be fitted up for the accommodation of strangers were invited, and a large number were present, among them several ladies. The building is situated on a rising plece of ground fronting Raymond street, between De Kalb avenue and Wil-loughby street. It is four stories in height, of brick, with a centre building and two wings, the whole presenting a front of 200 feet and a depth of 55 feet. In front is a large court yard, divided into grass plats and gravelled walks, and ornamented with trees and ahrubbery. In the rear is Washington Park, divided from the Hospital grounds by a public street. The situation is elevated and airy and better adapted for the purposes of an institution of this nature than any other position that could be select-ed in the city.

adapted for the purposes of an institution of this nature than any other position that could be selected in the city.

The main building is principally used for offices, &c., on the first floor, containing the superintendent's room, trustees' room, office, dining room, and store room. The latter is stored with every kind of provisions required in the establishment. It is fitted up in a neat and systematic manner, with "a place for everything, and everything in its place." The second floor contains two rooms for the superintendent's family, one for the house surgeon, one ward, and the dispensary. On the third floor are three private rooms for patients, both male and female, and another spartment for the house physician. The fourth floor is divided late two wards, now containing twelve female patients. In the rear, from the first floor is the kitchen, which is divided from the other portion of the house by a wide hall. It presents a cleanly and tidy appearance, notwithstanding all the cooking of the establishment is done here.

other pertion of the house by a wide hall. It presents a cleanly and tidy appearance, notwithstanding all the cooking of the establishment is done here.

The northern wing, or extension, is almost exclusively allotted to patients, and at the present time the wards are nearly all full. The extreme part is occupied by colored patients, of which there are now about a dozen.

The southern wing is the recently completed portion of the boilding. It is finished in fine slyle from top to bottom. The first fibor is divided off into four wards, each about twenty-five feet square, with a celling fourteen feet high. These are intended for private patients. At the extremity a corridor is constructed, from which a good view can be obtained. It contains a bath room, do. A hall nine feet in width separates the wards from an apartment in the rear, which is fitted up as the lander, and is beated by two large-sized Culver furnaces. The other stories are similarly apportioned, and from the second floor there is a communication to the main building.

The entire building is beated by means of hot air furraces, is well ventilated, and excellently lighted, and every apartment is kept surupulously nest and clean. A dumb waiter, which can be drawn up from one story to another, is so arranged that patients can be placed therein and hoisted from the lower floor to any of the upper ones.

There are nowim the institution 102 patients, and out of this number 65 are surgical cases, mostly from accidents caused by the caving in of embankments of earth. Those latter are nearly all charity patients.

The hospital is under the direct management of John Morgan, Eq.; the superintendent. Dr. S. W. Carmichael is the house physician, and Dr. W. H. Baboock the house surgeon.

Among the visiters present yesterday, besides the trustees, were Mesure. Austin and Trimbie, governors of the New York Hospital. a large delegation of Brooklyn physicians, Mrs. Alexander White, Bra. Arthur Benson, Mrs. B. W. Davis, with family, and others.

gitive Blave Rictors Public Pro-

copy of the writ issued by the Court, addressed to the sheriff of this county:

THE WRIT.

The State of Wisconsin, is.—Supreme Court.—The State of Wisconsin to camual S. Conover, Sheriff of the county of Milwauhis, in said State.—You are hereby commanded on have the body of John Ryccraft, by you imprisoned and detained, as it is said, together with the time and ause of such imprisonment and detention, by whatsover name the said John Ryccraft shall be called or barged, before the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, at Madison, the capital of said State, in Dane county, immediately after the receipt of this writ, to do not receive what shall then and there be considered concerning the said John Ryscraft, and have you then and there this writ.

L. S.—Witness, the Hon. Edward V. Whiton, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, at Madison, this twenty seventh day of January, A. D. 1855.

Attendant of the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, at Madison, this twenty seventh day of January, A. D. 1855.

Attendant of the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, at Madison, this twenty seventh day of January, A. D. 1855.

Attest-La Fayette Kellogg, Clerk Supreme Court,

Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin.

At Madison, this twenty-seventh day of January, A. D. 1856.

Attest—La Fayette Kellogg, Clerk Supreme Court, Wisconsin.

A like writ for S. M. Booth.

A similar writ was addressed to S. V. R. Ableman, U. S. Marshal, &c., and both were served Saturday night. The Marshal, we understand, makes return to this writ that the parties named are no longer in his custody. Sherif Conover, on his part, in obedience to the writ, will proceed to Madisen by the railroad cars this morning, taking Messra. Booth and Ryceraft with him. It is generally understood that quite a number of our citizens will meet at the Court House square, at 70 clock this morning, to excort the sheriff and his companions to the railroad depot.

MERTING OF CITIZENS—INCENDIARY RESOLUTIONS.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in this city, convened at Young's Hall on Friday evening, in pursuance of notice given in the Scatissel and Prec Democrat, and of the following call, circulated in handbills about the sirects:

FREEMEN OTHE RESCUE.

The electors of Milwaukie and vicinity, who are opposed to hidrapping and slave-hunting on the soil of Wisconsin, and who are willing to contribute towards paying the fines imposed by Judge Miller upon S. M. Booth and John Ryceraft, are invited to meet at Young's Hell (first floor) this, Friday, evening, at 7 o'clock.

Shortly after the hour appointed, the meeting was called to order by James H. Paine, Esq., and, on motion, Rufus king was appointed chairm as, and Edward Wunderly secretary.

The chairman having stated the object of the meeting, a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. J. H. Paine, John M. Duraud, Dr. Munk, A. A. Griffith, and Alderman Heughton, was appointed to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

Buring the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by C. K. Watkins with much ability, and his remarks were ioudly and repeatedly applieded.

The committee of five, consisting of Messrs. J. H. Pai

binding effect upon us or ours, and we repudiate all obligations to obey its unlawful and unconstitutional requirements.

Resolved, that we call upon the Legislature of this State,
now assembled to do whatsoever in them lies to protect
the citizens of this State from the pains and penalties of
his inhums and lilegal act; to prohibit all magistrates
r other officers, holding office by virtue of any law of
his State, from rendering any official assistance in the
apture or detention of any persons claimed as fugilities
from slavery, and to forbid the use of all jails or prisons
for the confinement of persons arrested or convicted
under the provisions of the fugitive slave act.
Resolved, That we call upon our Senators and representatives in Congress to make instant and carnest efforts to blot out from our American statute book an act
which elevates kidnapping into a virtue, and degrades
humanty to a crime.

Resolved, That the people of this State be invited to
sene in to the address of the officers of this meeting, or
any one of them, such suma—in no case exceeding one
dollar per man—as they may think fit to contribute tosay one of them, such suma—in no case exceeding one
dollar per man—as they may think fit to contribute tosuper the payment of the fine and costs (amounting to
wards the payment of the fine and costs (amounting to
supersed upon John Ryccraft, for alleged violation of the
fugitive slave act.

Resolved, That the press of this State be respectfullyrequested to publish and call attention to the proceedings of this meeting.

Pershous Situation of a Ferry Beast, with Two
Hundred Persons on Bears.

Resolved, That the press of this State be respectfully requested to publish and call attention to the proceedings of this meeting.

Perslome Situation of a Ferry Boat, with Two Hundred Persons on Board.

[Frem the Louisville Bulletin, Jan. 31]

The Jestersonville ferry-boat started out from the wharf early yesterday morning, with between 200 and 300 passengers for the Jestersonville trains, their baggage, and the omnibus and horses connected with the read. The boat worked about an hour in attempting to pass through the see some distance above, but was finally compelled to drop back. The force of the loc drove her on to the falls, and she lodged on the rocks a few hundred yards from the Indiana shore, and nearly opposite Smith & Sayser's mills. The boat was and still is in imminent darger, as the ice has commenced piling up against her side. and, as the report spread through the city, it produced intense excitement, and the wharf was crowded with hundreds of people. Life-boats, shifts, yawis, and barges were immediately started to the boat, and they conveyed a number of persons from the boat to the islands near this shore.

Their progress proved, however, too slew, and in this emergency Dr. Crittenden, of the firm of Gill, Smith & Co., placed at the disposal of those who would venture to go to the relief of the persons on board the ferry who large and empty flatboats belonging to the firm. One of them was readily manned by Captain James Hamilton, falls pilot, Mr. Wm. Steel, clerk of Gill, Smith & Co., Mr. A. E. Camp, clerk of Stewart & Son; and Mr. P. Varble, and at the risk of their own lives they went alongside of the ferry with the flat, took on board over seventy persons, among them Bishep McIlvaine, and then went over the falls, lending them safely at Shippingsport. The boat rebbed pretty hard in going over the farst veet.

But few persons besides the crew were no board at noon. The baggage of the passengers and the omnibuses and hornes are all yet on the ferry. The boat, owing to the ice, is in a very crit

Indian Fight in Texas.

Indian Fight in Texas.

The San Antonio Lodger extra, of the 18th inst., furnishes the following account of a fight between a party of Rangers and a party of Camanche and Mexicans, at the crossing of the Peoca, in which air Indians and one Mexican were killed, and several were captured—

The command of Major Simonson, consisting of rifemen and Texas mounted volunteers, ensamped on the night of the 6th at Oak Creek, and on yesterday morning the advance guard (riffemen) fell in with an armed party of Camanche Indians and Mexicans, at the crossing of the Peoca, and succeeded in killing six Indians, capturing the halance, with a considerable number of nules and ponies. Capt. Travis's company participated in the affair, while that of Capt. Henry's went in pursuit of Indians that escaped by the way of a ravine.

From the captured party it was ascertained that nineteen Indians had gone down the day before with dity bead of mules. Captain Walker's company was despatched in pursuit, and have returned without success. It is supposed that the Indians were aware of our presence, and made a fyrced travel to effect escape. Yesterday was an exciting day. After the affair of the morning, we marched to this point, five miles from the scene of action, and spent the balance of the day in roying Indian braces and mules, a number of which were found in the mountains near by. The captive Mexicans, after being disarmed of their bows and across, were released.

They all had on moccasins, and were armed like Indians trades. Resting at this point one day, we will take up the Hine of travel for new and more exciting came. From appearances, and what has been ascertained, much service in the fighting line way yet be the let of the command, attituding they have so short a time to serve. The health of the troops is generally good, and the condition of their animals first tate.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT TOLEDO, OHIO.—A sad-and heartrending calamity occurred at Toledo, on Wed-nesday, the Sist uit. It appears that ice had assumu-lated about the wheels of the ferry steamer Ottawa, so-that it impeded the motion of the machinery, and five-men were sent into the wheel houses to out off the ice. While thus engages, ly some unaccountable misunder-standing or carelessness, an order was given to start the engine, which being done, the men were precipitated into the ice and water of the river, drowning two of them, Mr. Lyon and Mr. Egan, and breaking the limbs of another whose name we did not ascertain. The prempt assistance of these about the dock and boat, saved the lives of three, including the person whose leg was broken.